

The Tucumcari News

AND TUCUMCARI TIMES

ONE-FOURTH OF OUR ENTIRE ARMY AND NAVY MOVING TOWARDS MEXICO

Largest Force of Armed Men Ever Assembled by United States Government in Time of Peace—Administration Giving Out Little Information as to Cause.

SEEMS TO BE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Washington, March 7.—The most extensive movement of troops and war vessels ever exercised in this country in time of peace is now underway by the order of the president, the scenes of the movement being the country along the Mexican boundary and the waters of the two oceans at either end of it.

Twenty thousand soldiers more than one-fourth of the army of the United States of all arms of the service are moving toward the Mexican border; four armored cruisers comprising the fifth division of the Atlantic Fleet, have been ordered from northern waters to the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba; most of the Pacific fleet is or shortly will be on its way to assemble at San Pedro and San Diego, Cal., and 2,000 marines are preparing to make the Guantanamo station their temporary headquarters.

It was officially announced at the White House and at the war and navy department that the purpose of this great mobilization unprecedented save in war times, is the training of officers and men under service conditions, and practice in cooperation between the land and naval forces. Plans were taken by all officially concerned in the matter to give this color to the sudden activities; but these statements were accepted with increasing reserve.

There have been important joint maneuvers in the last few years, but they have been planned far in advance and carried out without excitement or even evidence of interest at the White House. Today the executive officers were steeped with mystery; the entire meeting was given over to conferences with officers of the war department.

This thick atmosphere of mystery, and the efforts to minimize the importance of the business, lent a significance to the fact that General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, in an effort to elude interviewers, slipped out of one of the rear windows of the president's office and beat a retreat through the secluded portions of the White House grounds to a rear entrance of the war department.

The real significance of these activities, which have been confined apparently to the last forty-eight hours or less, is thought to relate very directly to conditions in Mexico, and to the growing belief that the situation there is by no means as satisfactory as the Mexican government would have it believe. There are persistent reports that the physical condition of President Diaz has lately become such as to alarm his adherents, and that imminent developments are to be expected.

One report current here today was that the Pearson syndicate heavily interested in enterprises in Northern Mexico had appealed to the British government for adequate protection of themselves and other foreign interests in preparation to the chaotic conditions that would almost certainly follow any serious loss of prestige to say nothing of the collapse of the Diaz government. It was said that the British ambassador had taken up the question with the American state department with a suggestion that unless the United States took immediate steps to exhibit its disposition and ability to protect foreign interests in Mexico, the European governments, more particularly Great Britain and Germany, would be compelled to do so.

Of course no direct confirmation of this report was obtainable, but the sudden burst of martial activity gave it color.

Ambassador de La Barra, of the republic of Mexico, who has been in New York returned to Washington tonight to fulfill a social engagement, and returned at midnight to New York. He never is loquacious about the affairs of his government and professed entire ignorance as to the meaning of the mobilization of American troops.

He disclaimed any knowledge of any change in the internal conditions of Mexico and as for the health of President Diaz, he insisted that nothing in the personal or official communication of the president indicated doubt but his satisfactory condition of health. Moreover, he said, that apart from sporadic disorders connected with the revolt in isolated parts of Mexico, the situation was normal.

It was said that one reason for the return of Ambassador de La Barra to New York tonight was to meet there tomorrow Señor Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, who arrived said here that another party to this meeting would be Porfirio Diaz, Jr.

stationed at Fort Leavenworth, were today ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas.

The Thirteenth infantry was under orders to proceed to the Philippines. This order was countermanded.

TENTH INFANTRY JOIN ARMY ON THE BORDER

Indianapolis, Ind., March 7.—The Tenth infantry, 800 strong, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, will leave Indianapolis at midnight tonight to join the troops being mobilized in Texas.

DIAZ DECLINES TO WORRY AT REPORTS OF MOBILIZATION

Mexico City, March 7.—Apparently not perturbed by the reports that the United States is preparing to invade his country with an army of 20,000 men and setting at rest the rumors that he is a man desperately ill, then and Diaz took his customary stroll this afternoon through the grounds of Chapultepec castle.

Although aware of the plans for mobilization, Mexico's president did not permit this news to interfere with his ordinary routine. He passed the forenoon at the executive office.

At 10 o'clock tonight he was still receiving at his residence those whose business he had not been able to attend to during the day.

CRUISER FLEET TAKES COAL FOR LONG VOYAGE

New York, March 7.—Four cruisers, each with twenty guns, were anchored tonight with supply ships and tendered off Tompkinsville Station Island, in New York bay, making preparations to sail for the Gulf of Mexico, probably on Thursday as the marine participants in the great war maneuvers. Ammunition was taken aboard tonight, coaling will begin tomorrow.

The ships are the four armored cruisers Tennessee, Montana, North Carolina and Washington, all of 14,500 tons; the supply ship Celtic and Otago; the hospital ship Salvo; the range ship Leishman; the repair ship Panther; and the three naval tenders, the Patapsco, Patuxent and Yankton.

They comprise the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet under command of rear admiral Stanton.

Marines have been ordered to hurry to San Diego. The Fifteenth Infantry is ordered to move from Sheridan, Wyo., Coast artillery is ordered to Galveston from Ft. Morgan, Alabama. Cavalry is ordered from Van Couver, Wash., to Alamo. Cruisers Yankton and Buffalo are ordered to prepare for service along coast of southern California. Three troops of First Cavalry goes from Boise, Idaho to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

MRS SHERWOOD HOSTESS TO THE B. V. R. CLUB

One of the most enjoyable sessions of the season was that of Wednesday afternoon when the Bay View Club was entertained by Mrs. L. E. Sherwood at her pleasant suburban home south of town. The program was especially interesting and the spring weather was an inspiration. Mrs. Shady gave the lesson in her usual happy manner. Mrs. George reviewed a fine magazine article on Calcutta and Mrs. Koch's paper on the Sepoy Indian mutiny was filled with interesting facts. The book review by Mrs. Thompson was the feature of the afternoon—a romance of India with a strong local coloring.

Among the items of business taken up was the election of an alternate delegate to the state convention at Las Cruces next week when the matter of formulating a state federation will be passed upon. Mrs. Beeth was elected delegate some time ago but finds she will be unable to attend. Mrs. Thompson was therefore elected alternate and will be entertained at Las Cruces by the club of that city. A very pleasing feature of the afternoon were the piano numbers given by Miss Lillian Pruit, who with Mrs. Hodges were the guests of the afternoon. Mrs. Sherwood was assisted in serving a tempting salad luncheon by Mrs. Donohoe. Members in attendance were Madam Chenuall, Chapman, Cudy, Croxford, Beeth, Anderson, Campbell, George, Goldenberg, Koch, Jarrell, Thompson, Donohoe, Raudie, Sherwood, Gordon. The club will meet with Mrs. C. M. Stanfill next week.

MRS. SHERWOOD HOSTESS

TO THE B. V. R. CLUB

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 7.—The Eleventh cavalry, U. S. A., stationed at Chickamauga Park, will leave tomorrow for Fort Sam Houston.

THREE BATTERIES SENT FROM CHARLESTON

Charleston, S. C., March 7.—Officers at Port Royal said today the Seventy-eighth, 140th and 145th companies of coast artillery will be started for Texas tomorrow or Thursday.

SOUTH ATLANTIC GARRISON ORDERED TO FRONTIER

Savannah, Ga., March 7.—The Seventy-second, Seventy-fourth and 127th companies of coast artillery, at Port Royal, Tybee island, will leave Savannah for Galveston tonight.

TWO REGIMENTS OF COAST ARTILLERY FROM EAST

New York, March 7.—The department of the east with headquarters at Governor's Island here, may contrain two regiments of coast artillery, numbering 2,500 men and three field batteries to the military force ordered south to participate in the mobilization along the Mexican border.

SMALL ARMY PREPARES FOR ARRIVAL OF TROOPS

San Antonio, Tex., March 7.—A small army of men is busy at Fort Sam Houston preparing for the accommodation of troops ordered to mobilize here. The troops will be quartered on a large clearing northeast of the post.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN ORDERED TO BORDER

Omaha, March 7.—Two-thirds of the fighting force of the department of the Missouri nearly 5,000 men are under order to proceed at once to the Mexican border.

MORE ELEVENWORTH TROOPS SENT TO SAN ANTONIO

Leavenworth, Kan., March 7.—The entire Thirteenth United States infantry and the Third battalion engineers,

SITUATION IS SERIOUS IN MEXICAN REPUBLIC

Mexican Ambassador Is Assured by Taft that Mexico Is Not To Be Menaced by Army Movement. Ambassador Says Diaz Will Continue to be a Commanding Figure in Mexican History.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY MAKE REPRESENTATIONS

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Still under the guise of peaceful maneuvers, the advance of the army toward the southern frontier is proceeding rapidly and in perfect order.

That the question of the safety of foreign interests in Mex had been the subject of formal discussion by the foreign nations with this government, was learned from official sources today, but it was understood that the discussions did not reach the state of representations.

Telegraphic advices today indicate that practically all of the 17,000 men are now rapidly moving southward with ample commissary and ammunition supply. The navy, like the army, is carrying out its part of the operations without the semblance of a hitch. Vessels comprising the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet have been completely supplied and prepared to sail for Guantanamo at a moment's notice.

The real purpose of this unprecedented movement of soldiers, sailors and marines is still shrouded in official mystery. Official Washington insists that the movement is a technical military experiment and has no relation to the Mexican situation, while everybody, the country over, sees it in nothing more or less than the first step toward intervention in Mexican trouble.

President Taft assured Señor de La Barra, Mexican ambassador, that the statement issued in Mexico City last night through the American embassy, accurately represented the attitude of this government in the sending of 20,000 troops into Texas. He told the ambassador that the troops are there for maneuvers and that there is nothing in the movement that should excite alarm or unusual interest.

After his conference with the president, Señor de La Barra said "I am convinced that the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico are undisturbed. There is no apprehension on the part of the Mexican government as to the object of the United States in mobilizing so many troops on our border. I am unable to say this without qualification. There have been many misleading reports sent out concerning the disturbances in Mexico and the activity of the American army, and I can say again that my government is not concerned further over the situation. In Mexico the administration is firm and able to take care of the insurrection. It has been able to do so from the beginning. Reports that President Diaz is ill are error. He will long remain the commanding figure that he has been in Mexican history for many years."

Officials at the French foreign office today informed the Associated Press that the French government has made no representations to the United States regarding the protection of French interests in Mexico.

Great Britain made a similar statement yesterday.

Gen. Schuyler to San Antonio

Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler, commanding the department of Colorado, who went to Tucson Tuesday from Port Hueneme, Ariz., received orders last night to proceed to San Antonio and left with his staff at 5 o'clock this morning. He will reach El Paso this afternoon.

POSSIBILITY OF INTERVENTION CAUSES TROOP MOVEMENT

There is known to be no little anti-American feeling among the Mexicans generally and it was feared the developments at any moment might precipitate a chaotic condition with a probable demonstration against foreigners.

This alleged state of affairs, it is said, was discussed with deep concern at the white house with the result that the suggestion was made that it would be the part of forethought to concentrate near the Mexican border a force sufficient to meet any situation that might arise. This movement was to take the form of maneuvers, but the interpretation was instantly placed on the move by the newspapers and the people of the country disconcerted the administration and the president and his advisers hastened to relieve the tension of both countries by telegraphing emphatic declarations of the harmless intent of the government.

About the time of the return of Ambassador Wilson to Washington from Mexico, he received advises indicating increasing unrest in Mexico, and that the revolution, notwithstanding the assertions of the Mexican officials to the contrary, had extended in many directions.

He disclaimed any knowledge of any change in the internal conditions of Mexico and as for the health of President Diaz, he insisted that nothing in the personal or official communication of the president indicated doubt but his satisfactory condition of health. Moreover, he said, that apart from sporadic disorders connected with the revolt in isolated parts of Mexico, the situation was normal.

It was said that one reason for the return of Ambassador de La Barra to New York tonight was to meet there tomorrow Señor Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, who arrived said here that another party to this meeting would be Porfirio Diaz, Jr.

JOEL FRANK HEDGPETH, Pastor

All the usual Sunday Services. Rev. J. H. Messer, Presiding Elder of the Albuquerque District will preach both morning and evening. Rev. J. H. Nichols of the New Mexico Home-finding Society will address the Junior League at 3:30 p. m. and the Senior League at 4:30 p. m. A cordial welcome extend to all. On Sunday, March 19, at the evening service, the pastor will begin his series on "Men and Religion."

JOEL FRANK HEDGPETH, Pastor

Leavenworth, Kan., March 7.—The entire Thirteenth United States infantry and the Third battalion engineers,

HEAVY LOSS TO THE INSURRECTO TROOPS

TWENTY THOUSAND SOLDIERS SENT TO MEXICAN BORDER

Taft Orders One-Fourth of Entire United States Army to Stations Along the Rio Grande.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT INTERESTS

Fleet Ordered to Rendezvous at Southern California Ports to Co-Operate With Army Gathered on Frontier.

Most of these officers are in the west, either in the Mississippi valley or on the Pacific coast, but have already had their orders by telegraph and will join their chief at Fort Sam Houston soon after his arrival. All the supply bureaus are sending food, quartermaster's supplies, ammunition and medicines, and in fact everything necessary for the maintenance of an army in the field.

The machinery is working beautifully, according to such reports as have been received, although the real test of the sufficiency of all these preparations cannot be had until the entire force has been mobilized.

Nevertheless, there are persistent reports that the government is preparing for more serious eventualities. Confidential reports from Mexico lately have encouraged the belief that the conditions in Mexico are far from satisfactory to the Diaz government.

The immense foreign interests at stake in Chihuahua, for example, have caused considerable uneasiness among the owners who fear disaster in event the revolutionary activity grows more serious.

It is reported in Washington today that urgent representatives have been made to the state department to make definite preparations for the protection of American interests. It is said that unless the United States acts at once and vigorously, appeal will be made, if it has not already been made to Great Britain to take action. This report could not be confirmed, but it appeared simultaneously with the report that an entire army corps had been ordered to the Mexican border.

The movements of troops will take an entire division of the United States army to Texas and along the Mexican border within five days as the result of the orders given by wire from Washington within the last twenty-four hours.

In command of the force approximating 20,000 men or more than a quarter of the entire army of the United States will be Major General William H. Carter, who ranks as assistant to Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff. He occupied a similar position as principal assistant to Adjutant General Orton during the Spanish American War and since that time he has had much experience in the field.

General Carter will leave Washington tomorrow night by way of St. Louis to open his headquarters in Texas. He could depart earlier but prefers to make sure that the troops are enroute and likely to reach their destination without delay.

He will have a full divisional staff at his headquarters composed of Colonel Steven Mills, chief of staff; Major Henry G. Leeward, Fourteenth infantry, general staff; Captain Malin Craig, First cavalry, general staff; Lieutenant Colonel Eugene E. Ladd,

Second cavalry to San Antonio.

The First regiment of the detachment will be in charge of Colonel George Bassett, now commanding the marine barracks at Philadelphia while the Second regiment will be commanded by Colonel Knobell J. Jones, commanding officer of the marine barracks at Annapolis.

The orders of the marine corps, it is pointed out, are being carried out with lightning-like celerity and the smoothness of the whole procedure in connection with the marine corps is a tribute to the organization of the corps.

The orders for the mobilization of the marines were issued yesterday at noon and word reached the navy department late today that all the quartermaster's stores for the First regiment had been loaded on board the Prairie by four o'clock this afternoon, or within twenty-four hours after the orders had been telegraphed from Washington.

Two regiments of coast artillery, like the blue jackets and marines, will be conveyed to Texas on shipboard and orders were issued to the quartermaster's department to have two transports ready at Fortress Monroe to receive these men and transport them to Galveston.

The full division of troops which will be mobilized at San Antonio, Tex., will consist of nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one battalion of engineers and one company of the signal corps.

In addition to the division at San Antonio, an independent cavalry brigade of two regiments will be assembled there.

Meanwhile accurate information as to the real condition of affairs in Mexico, especially as to the health of President Diaz, is awaited at Washington with great interest.

(Continued on Page 4.)

36 Americans Are Known to Be Among Prisoners—Insurreclos Loss in Killed and Wounded is Said to Total 200—Field Guns Used by Federals on Insurreclos With Deadly Effect.

MANY AMERICANS AMONG THE KILLED IN THE BATTLE

Ciudad Dublan, Mexico, March 9.—By telegraph, by way of Columbus, N. M., March 9.—Francisco I. Madero in his first clash with federals, was badly